

- Etiology
diagnosis التاريخ

- manifestation
- management

الموضوع

- Liver cirrhosis**
- Idiopathic
 - Parasitic infection
 - alcoholism
 - Fatty liver disease
 - B, C, D hepatic viruses that cause ~~liver~~ ~~hepatic liver~~ Chronic liver hepatitis then liver cirrhosis it takes 25-30 yrs

- Stages to reach liver cirrhosis

acute hepatitis

Chronic hepatitis

Liver cirrhosis

→ Compensated

→ Decompensated

1] Chronic hepatitis: - Signs & symptoms

- malais - Fatigue - weakness

- abdominal pain - nausea - loss of appetite - hepatomegaly

2] Compensated liver cirrhosis asymptomatic - splenomegaly

- pale appearance (darker due to jaundice)

- hand appearance

- spider sign in the shoulders region

- diagnosis: - Lab & imaging

① Laboratory tests

- Liver function test

- CBC to detect thrombocytopenia

- bilirubin

ALAQSA

⑤ MRI

② Liver CT

③ Liver biopsy

④ abdominal ultrasound



Def: it's a Consequent of chronic liver disease characterized by replacement of liver tissue by fibrosis, scar tissue with loss of function

Signs & Symptoms:-

early	→	No
adv.	→	general
moradile	→	compl.



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Decompensated liver cirrhosis

① lower limb edema

② ascitis استسقا

- treated duritics then ~~it~~ the patient tolerat to the drug to reach Resistance ascitis

That treated by abdominal para symphysis

③ Hematemesis: ~~due to~~ ^{and} esophageal varices- treated by scleroTheraphy حقن دوالي المريء
or by band eligation غبويه

④ hepatic encephelopathy كبدية

Caused by

⑤ bleeding tendency

- ammonia accomulation in body. ⑥ Dark stool

- hypokalemia due to duritics intake

- high protein diet

- infection: The most common infection is

spontaneous bacterial infection ^{Protonitis}

sbd

Complications:

① hepatocellular Carcinoma hcc

- mainly Caused by HBV, HEV

- diagnosed by: alpha pheto protein for

early detection

- treated by ① segmentectomy

② radio frequency.



⑦ hepatorenal syndrom

- renal failure ~~dueto~~ after hepatic failure.

Treatment: - as it is irreversible so most for

- ① Conservative treatment to symptoms
- ② Liver transplantation.
with immunosuppressive drugs.

- hematemesis and esophageal varices due to increased hepatic portal tension.

- bleeding tendency due to ↓ liver function
so decreased coagulation factor formation